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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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It is said that within a year there will be no more bull-fights in Mexico. For two years a little band of reformers in the Republic have been struggling to have the brutal sport condemned by the Mexican Congress, and their efforts now give promise of soon being successful.

Few people, perhaps, are aware that William Penn is buried in England. His last resting place is at a small village, Jordan's, within a few miles of London. Several years ago a wealthy American expended $1500 in securing and setting up guide-posts pointing the way to the spot where the grand old Quaker sleeps his last sleep.

Armless and legless Mary Goodwin of Sugar Island, New Brunswick, is dead. In her youth she developed a fondness for sewing and became an expert in the art, using only her mouth for cutting her material, threading the needle and doing all the acts involved in fine sewing. She was over 50 years old.

At a meeting of the Caicago Scandinavian auxiliary to the World's Fair Committee, it was suggested that a proper exhibit for the Swedish Government to send to the Fair would be a sailing vessel built after the pattern of the ships used by the Vikings. Such a ship could be built in Norway, manned by Norwegian sailors, and sailed across the ocean and through the great lakes to Chicago. The secretary of the auxiliary was authorized to make arrangements to send a formal address embodying the suggestion to the Government of Norway and Sweden.

It is a fact not generally known that a great deal of Kentucky coal is shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The cannel coal of Breckenbridge county, the finest variety in the world, is the product which finds its way into the foreign market. One of the principal of these markets is Italy. Hundreds of tons of the smooth, jet-like blocks from beneath Kentucky's grassy soil find their way to the Italian shores. There the cannel coal is used in the production of gas that lights up many a fairy scene, where the sun-kissed signoritas listen to the words of the gallants at their side.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* considers it doubtful whether the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's scheme for a steamer trip round the world from Montreal to Vancouver will prove a success. In the old days, when connections were difficult to make and railway travel was extremely slow, the plan would have attracted large numbers, but now any one may lay out a tour of the world with small trouble, and may linger in the countries which he finds most to his taste. Under this Canadian plan one would be forced to adhere to the itinerary, which would be apt to grow tedious.

The French Government has received a report from Senegal Nest, Africa, which stated that the King of Dahomey's troops, about 800 in number, had attacked the French soldiers at Atzebo, under Commandant Terrilon. The natives were repulsed with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded. It is rumored that a large expedition will be promptly sent out, and the result will be Dahomy will become a French possession. The utmost despatch will be used to get to Dahomey before the accession of the new King, so as to prevent the putting to death of a number of prisoners, which is one of the Dahomian methods of celebrating state and religious ceremonies.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg, Penn., have instituded a series of experiments on a new process, which if successful, will produce armor plates of such strength as to render vessels equipped with them shot-proof. The process, according to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is a secret one, but it is understood, while the plates are not rolled from cold ingots, it is somewhat similar to the cold rolling process and will greatly strengthen the material. The results of these experiments will be sent to Washington, where the plates will be tested by the government. If the experiments are successful the patentee of the process will be paid a royalty of $25 per ton, the highest royalty ever paid for any iron or steel process.

It is not generally known, says the New York *World*, that Secretary Tracy has the use of only one eye. Even his intimate friends are surprised to learn that the sight of his left optic was destroyed years ago. Tracy taught school one winter in his youth at Owego, N. Y. It was a rough crowd over which he presided, made up for the most part of the sons of lumbermen. One day Tracy gave a youngster a whipping which the big boys thought was too severe. Ink-bottles, books, bricks and other missiles were hurled at the teacher, who pluckily stood his ground. A boy named Wesley Tappan threw a slate in such a way that a corner of the frame penetrated Tracy's eye. This ended the fight. Tracy was so badly injured that the school was adjourned, and he never returned to it.

Chatter, Chatter, and No Matter.

Deep within the wooden border
Of a vale I strayed, one day,
Drawn on by the sweetest music
Wafted through its shady way;
"Chatter, chatter,
And no matter,"
Was the song it seemed to say.

As I wandered, grew the music
Yet more clear and sweet to me,
Till I found a bubbling brookiet
Gliding onward to the sea;
"Chatter, chatter,
And no matter,"
Gliding onward, fresh and free.

In a pool its waters tarried,
Silent, by a mossy bank,
Where the weeping willows drooping,
Singing rose and dipping sank;
"Chatter, chatter,
And no matter,"
Breeze-kissed branches rose and sank.

Standing on its brim I pondered,
Dreaming on its perfect glass,
Till I seemed to see beside me,
Gazing down, a joyous lass;
"Chatter, chatter,
And no matter,"
With the pool her looking glass.

Then the years seemed swiftly fleeting,
Once again, but aged, stood
The woman now, a-looking backward,
Thinking of her maidenhood;
"Chatter, chatter,
And no matter."
In her long passed maidenhood.

Far out from the wooded valley.
Then I journeyed to the sea,
Where I heard the tides a-beating
Crooning now a song to me;
"Beating, Beating,
Time a-fleeting,
From the brooklet to the sea.
—*W. M. Hazeltine, in Yankee Blade.*

An Extraordinary Discovery

"When I was a youngster and asked my father for money he used to tell me that money didn't grow on bushes, and until the summer of 1881 I believed him," said a well-known resident of Belleville, whose pretty cottage overlooks the placid Passaic. "I changed my mind in that year, however, upon discovering, to my extreme satisfaction, that at least on one occasion money could be picked from bushes with as much ease as I could pick ripe raspberries. It was on the Fourth of July, and on that day the woodcock season opened. I was out early with my setter Belle, and we crossed the river to pick up some birds that I had located in the little strip of alders a short distance above the Jersey City water works. It was a dry season, and the birds were thick along the river, having been driven there by lack of moisture along the mountain brooks and in the woods.

"I had killed four birds, when Belle came toward me with a $10 bill in her mouth. You may imagine my surprise. I took the bill from the intelligent brute, examined it, and found it moist with dew but perfectly good and whole.

"'You know a good thing when you see it, Belle,' I said. 'Go and see if there is any more like it there,' and she started off at a brisk trot. I watched her and saw her spring up and pluck something from a bush in the thicket. A moment later she was at my feet with a $20 note in her mouth, holding it as tenderly as she would a bird. I was utterly astonished, and plunged wildly into the thicket, regardless of the cat briers and other thorns which clung to me like the hands of a drowning man. I had not gone 25 feet before I saw a $10 bill impaled on a thorn of a wild apple tree and just ahead was another sprout decorated like a Christmas tree, with bills on every thorn.

"I went right to work gathering in the fruit. There were tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds twisted around the twigs, stuck on thorns, or crowded into the crotches of limbs. Several bills were scattered over the ground near by, and while I was gathering them Belle brought in a ten and a twenty from some distance ahead. I heard a gunshot some distance behind me, and it spurred me on to extraordinary industry while the money market was easy. I plunged ahead, picking bills from the bushes as I went along and shoving them into the pocket of my shooting coat. I came across two more little trees trimmed with greenbacks, and then located a regular savings bank lost in the woods. It was a big black locust, with a trunk ten inches in diameter, completely covered with bunches of cruel thorns down to within a foot of the ground. The thorns were plastered all over with bills, many of which were stained with blood from the fingers of the person who placed them there. I believe I picked up $1800 from this tree, and not a bill was less than a five.

"Down near the foot of the tree was a fluttering strip of blue silk, evidently the hem of a woman's dress. Up to this moment I had been too busy to think, but this rag set me to wondering. How on earth could a woman get into that thicket, I thought, and getting down on my knees I found the prints of narrow, sharp-heeled shoes in the moss-covered turf. It was a woman sure, and after securing the last note in sight I followed the trail, picking from the bushes on either side of the way an occasional bill. A hundred yards from the locust tree, the track led to the edge of the river between two water willows, and in the soft mud for several feet from the shore I could see foot prints leading out towards the channel. I went back through the willows and assured myself that the tracks were not doubled, and then I walked up and down the river's edge for a quarter of a mile hunting for further traces of the feminine boots. There were none, and, concluding that the wearer must have committed suicide, I returned to the willows and began a search there. I walked out in the tracks as far as my hip boots would permit me to go, and much further than I could see bottom in the dirty water. Then I was satisfied that whoever she was she had drowned herself after disposing of her wealth. I returned to the locust then, and taking up the strip of silk rolled it up carefully, and put it in my vest pocket.

"I was in no mind for shooting, and was about to start for home when I thought of Belle, and whistled for her. She did not come, and I moved on through the thicket. As I passed an opening I caught sight of her stanchly pointing, and walking up flushed and missed a woodcock. The bird circled out over the river and plunged back to the thicket somewhere in the neighborhood of the willows. I was vexed at missing the bird, and determined to get it if there was a chance. So, sending Belle ahead, I pushed on toward the willows, and was soon gratified to see Belle point again. This time I killed the bird and sent Belle after it. She retrieved the dead bird beautifully, and, dropping it at my feet, made another dash into the brush, and a moment later came back with an alligator-skin hand-bag, which she held in her mouth until I took it. I opened it and found it one-quarter full of money in bills of a large denomination. Besides the money there was a small morocco case containing a hypodermic syringe, a small bottle labelled morphine and containing a few grains of the drug, a pair of kid gloves, a button-hook, and a dream book. That was all. Not a scrap of writing or anything to betray the identity of the owner of the bag and money. In returning toward the road I plucked a piece of a gray ostrich tip from the branches of a tree and found a ladies' watch neatly bedded in a boll of moss with the chain carefully coiled around it. I kept my eyes open then and looked at every inch of the way, following the footsteps carefully and coming out on the road without finding anything more.

"I went straight home, carrying the bag in my hand, and when I got in my bedroom I locked the door and began to empty my pockets on the bed. When the last bill was in sight I arranged the bills according to their denomination and began counting. There were thirteen one-hundred-dollar notes, one five hundred, seventy-four fifties, eighty twenties, fifty-three tens, and nineteen fives, or $7725 in all.

"Now I don't believe anybody will be surprised when I say that I kept that money. I commenced spending it the afternoon of the day I got it. I put $100 in my pocket and went to Newark, and as a natural consequence got on a Fourth of July spree and did not show up at home until my money was gone and I had borrowed 10 cents from a friend. That was on the morning of the 7th, and I felt like a fool. I made up my mind then to take care of every remaining dollar. It was the basis of what I have got now, and I think I have doubled it twice since. I have told this story to two or three persons and I am not afraid to tell it to the world, provided my name is not used and I don't get a horde of beggars after me.

"If anybody can establish ownership of the money I stand ready to pay it over. My theory is that some drug-crazed creature from New York got off the train at Arlington and wandered up the river to the woodcock thicket and then took another dose of morphine. Then I think she wandered through the brush in a state of exhilaration, and finally brought up in the river. She left me a fine legacy, and it is all owing to old Belle there that I stumbled on it. She shall have the best of everything as long as she draws breath. The only thing that ever worried me about the money was a superstitious fear that it would bring me no luck. I haven't had an unluckly day since I found it, and it enabled me to leave the bench and go into business for myself, besides buying a mortgage on the house I am living in, which I afterward bought outright. Buying the mortgage looks like going at it the wrong way, but I can assure you that I enjoyed shaking it at my landlord and threatning to foreclose it."—*New York Sun.*

Very Inopportune.

Sister—You ought not to have sung that song about a hat last night just as Mr. Smith was coming in, Tommy.

Tommy—That song, "Where did you get that hat?" why I don't see why I should not sing that. Most all the boys sing it now.

Sister—But it was very much out of place. You ought to have perceived that Mr. Smith was wearing a silk hat for the first time last evening.

Fact at Harvard.

Professor—Gentlemen, my words are now proceeding out of my mouth with the velocity of a cannon ball.

Boggsy (to Foggsy)—Wonder if that's what is called "shooting off your mouth."—*Lampoon.*

Higher than Railroad Orders.

"No, we don't bounce the tramps who ride on the bumpers of our freight train," said a freight conductor who has a run to the West. "I presume that we carry an average of a dozen each trip, but if they remain between the cars we pretend not to see them."

"But it is against orders," was urged.

"Oh, yes, but there is a higher power than general orders, even for railroad men. Five or six years ago I used to be hard on the railroad tramp. I'd have the train looked over at every stop, and if we caught a chap he got handled pretty lively. Nowadays I throw out a hint to the brakemen to shut both eyes, and, if the tramp don't presume too much on my good nature, no one will disturb him."

"What happened to change your mind?"

"Oh, a little incident of no interest to the public, but a great deal to me. I was married in December, three years ago. On the third night I got an order to run out with an extra. There was a cold rain, which froze as it fell, and one of my crew got hurt at our very first stop. This left us short-handed, and as we could not supply his place I had to act for him. We were back in the mountains, running strong to make time, when the engineer whistled brakes for a grade. I climbed out of the caboose with the brakemen, and had set two brakes and was after the third, when a lurch of the cars threw me down, and I fell between two of them. I had just one glimpse of the red-checked bride at home, just one swift thought of her in widow's weeds and her heart breaking, when a hand grabbed me. I was going down head first, but the strong clueth turned me over and my feet struck the bumpers. I'd have gone then, only some one put my hands on the ladder, flung his arms around me from behind to hold me there and said:

"'You are all right, old man. Your nerve will come back pretty soon.'"

"And it was a tramp, eh?"

"It was, and he held me there until the train reached its stop, and then helped me down, for the sudden fright had taken all my strenghth and nerve away. But for him I should have been ground up under the wheels. This is the reason I keep a soft spot in my heart for the genus tramp, and why when I sometimes walk the length of every train and find every bumper occupied, I look skyward and pretend not to see as much as an old fur cap.

A Busy Preacher.

If there be any busier man in New York than Rev. Morgan Dix of Trinity Corporation he would, says a correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, do well to step up and be identified. Besides attending to the vast routine business of the Trinity Corporation, with its $20,000,000 invested, preaching regularly, marrying people, visiting the sick and officiating over the dead, he is called upon by men and women of every walk in life for advice on all sorts of questions. No matter how early you go to his office in the morning you will find a dozen or twenty people ahead of you. They all want to see the distinguished rector of old Trinity in person and explain to him their various schemes and troubles. The writer of this waited two hours in his office the other day for an opportunity to get a word with him on a matter of private business. In personal appearance, Dr. Dix is one of the most striking men in New York, and always attracts a great deal of attention. He is a strong preacher, a deep thinker, and his voice has lost none of the charm that made him famous as a preacher. While not exactly the fashionable preacher, he is called upon by society to officiate at weddings that are unusually profitable. His personal income is enormous, and he has a comfortable fortune. He gives away a great deal of money, and has helped more young men to get on in the world than any preacher of the day.

An Indian's Fight with a Boa.

One day an Indian made an excursion to a mountain near Chevantzicurm, Mexico, to look after some fuel for his hut. While cutting up a dry oak he suddenly felt a bite on his leg, given in the fraction of a second. A moment later he felt coiling around his body the terrible fold of a boa constrictor. Instinctively he leaned his head over toward the wounded leg and was almost fascinated by the glare of two bright basilisk eyes, that gleamed like fiery coals in the head of the serpent.

Quicker than a flash the Indian ducked his head and caught the neck of the reptile between his jaws, sinking his teeth in the quivering flesh and clinging to it with the desperation of the dying. The huge serpent lashed his tail and tried to twist its head in order to bury its fangs in the Indian, but the latter clung on and began to chew away at the neck of the boa, which is the thinnest and most delicate part of the snake's anatomy. After chewing for a long time, the Indian succeeded in beheading his antagonist, the folds dropped from around his body, and the Indian was free.—*New Mexico News.*

The Natural Bridge of Arizona.

Natural Bridge, on Pine Creek, Gila County, Ariz., is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States. It spans the creek at a height of about 200 feet, and the walls of the canon rise above it on either side 700 or 800 feet, and one side form a perpendicular precipice. The bridge is of lime formation, and the inside of the great arch, which is some 250 feet across, is worn by the water as smooth as though chiseled by the skillful hand of a stone mason. The arch on top is nearly, if not quite, 400 feet in width, 1000 feet in length across the canon, and at the thinnest part only six feet through. About the center of the arch is a hole large enough to admit the body of a man, and through which one can look down into the crystal pool of water 200 feet below.

The dike which forms the bridge extends in a sweeping curve up the right side of the stream, and, together with the bridge proper, affords a surface area of about a hundred acres of fertile land, which David Gowan has converted into a fine farm. A spring issues from the right side of the canon at a height to admit of the water being easily conducted to any portion of the farm, and the volume is great enough to fill a ditch four feet wide and two feet deep, and to irrigate much more land than is available for cultivation.

The climate at the bridge is exceedingly equable, being warmer in summer and much milder in winter than that of the surrounding country, and to this fact is ascribed the wonderful variety of vegetable growth, numbering some two hundred and fifty species of trees, shrubs, vines and plants. The vicinity abounds in numerous fossils and shells, and wherever moisture percolates through the calcareous rock beautiful stalactites are formed. Underneath the bridge are numerous caves, some of which have never been explored, and which are lined with these opaque cones, resembling huge icicles.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Chinese Panacea.

The Chinese consider ginseng their most valuable vegetable remedy, a superstition that has redounded to the profit of many a Hoosier, for China offers a ready market for all that can ever be dug in this State. They readily pay in New York $30 an ounce for the real Corean article as medicine, and $2.50 for ours, and of course one is often substituted for the other. The very word is a Chinese one, signifying "the power of man." And all this is because of the frequent fanciful resemblance of some roots to the human body, legs and all. The hunting of these roots is pursued with all the ardor of gold-seeking. Large and choice specimens are carefully preserved in embroidered coverings and inclosed in cases of varying sizes, the whole being locked in brass-bound chests, an extraordinarily fine specimen being valued at $500, and this for a paltry root named by us Panax, and classed as a feeble tonic stimulant, and in a country where a human life is not valued at the paltry price of the rice it takes to sustain it.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Icebergs as Big as Mountains.

Can you grasp the idea that an iceberg such as just reported, 700 feet high, that is, 700 feet out of water, and seven miles long, must weigh thousands of millions of tons? Fresh water, you see, and only about an eighth of their bulk visible. Which means a mountain of ice 5600 feet high. Higher and bigger than any other of the Adirondacks; say about the size of Mount Washington, not as we see it, but from the sea level. Something has been happening up there among Greenland's icy mountains. What?—*New York Tribune.*

The Bird On the Silver Dollar.

"As to the buzzard on the dollar piece," said Director Loech, "I would certainly like to see that changed for a more heroic bird, with his head higher in the air. We have, at the mint in Philadelphia, the stuffed figure of an eagle that used to fly around the building, which would serve as a good model. Do you know we had to take a feather out of the tail of the bird on the dollar? After we had struck off a couple of million pieces we found there were eight feathers in his tail, when there should have been but seven."

Salt and Fresh Water.

When fresh water is introduced into a salt-water aquarium it will remain on the surface, unless the whole is thoroughly stirred or mixed. The fresh water of rivers is not thoroughly mixed with the salt water of bays, but flows off on the surface, and only at considerable distance or after long time is the salt water predominant. Hence it is quite credible that the salt water of the South Atlantic off the mouth of the great Amazon River is fresh and fit for drinking above a hundred leagues from land.

The Burglar's Mistake.

"You are here for safe burglary, I believe," remarked the prison visitor to an inmate.

"Naw," replied the latter. "I thought it was safe, but it wasn't."

DEATH'S PATH.

Western Cities Visited by Devastating Tornadoes.

LOUISVILLE PARTLY IN RUINS.

A Number of Other Towns Nearly Destroyed.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Numerous Fine Buildings Laid Low in Louisville.

A storm arising in the Northwest, moving slowly down the valley of the Mississippi, turning eastward at its junction with the Ohio, gathering force as it went until it became a cyclone, and passing off toward Canada, is the simple summary of one of those grand panoramas of her mighty forces with which Nature seems to mock the powers of man. On its Southern edge the sudden indraught of air, catching up the warmer vapors from below, created a series of tornadoes which laid waste everything in their path.

One hurricane struck Metropolis, Ill., and it was ruined. Another damaged the town of Bowling Green, Ky. Another struck Louisville, cutting a swath through its finely built portions and leaving hundreds of victims behind. It blew across the Ohio and badly damaged Jeffersonville, Ind.

Scarcely a town in the vicinity of the border line of Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana escaped the ravages of these tornadoes, while the main track of the cyclone was marked by high winds, floods and heavy rainfall.

Early details of the terrible havoc wrought were given in despatches as follows:

Louisville.

A great many persons have been killed in and around Louisville, Ky., and three times as many painfully injured, as the result of a tornado which struck that city a few minutes past 8 P. M., and in a few moments had laid level with the ground a swath half a mile wide and two miles long through parts of the finest business and residence sections of the town. Thousands were buried in the ruins, and while the majority escaped with injuries comparatively slight, many hundreds were pinioned dead or dying beneath masses of tangled timbers and heaps of brick and stone. Fire caught in the ruins in several places, and many whom the crash had spared met a slower and more horrible death in the flames.

The greatest loss of life was in a public hall where a children's dancing class and several lodge meetings were in progress at the moment when the tornado swooped upon the city. Scarcely a dozen of the three or four hundred persons who were in the building escaped being caught in the ruins. Of those who were not crushed to death outright many were suffocated by escaping gas, and many were burned to death in the fire which subsequently started in the wreck. Many were rescued alive, but the dead from this one building will probably number over one hundred.

Horrible incidents of a less wholesale nature were found at every step through the desolated district. The rector of one of the largest churches in the city was crushed into a shapeless mass without a moment's warning as he sat in his home reading to his little son, who stood at his knee. The child also was killed, and the rector's wife so badly injured that she was lain low under the influence of opiates, and kept in ignorance of the fate of her husband and son lest the shock of learning it should kill her.

Children were stricken dead in their mother's arms, fathers who chanced to have left their homes for a few minutes returned to assist in digging from heaps of ruins the bodies of their children; husbands and wives were found dead in each other's arms, and occasionally the tornado, waxing merciful, killed the whole family at once, leaving none to mourn.

With these dreadful incidents were many marvelous escapes. People were picked up bodily and carried long distances, to be dropped safely to the ground. Others crawled out almost unscratched from masses of debris, in which it seemed impossible for a being to have remained alive.

The storm had been gathering all the evening and the lightning and thunder were ominous. At about 8 o'clock it began to rain, and the storm gradually increased in intensity. The rain changed to hail, and people kept within doors.

At 8:20 the disaster came. The heavens were black as ink. There was a deep, thrilling roar as the tornado struck the southwestern portion of the city. Then the buildings crumbled like egg shells, and a broad swath of ruin lay across the city.

The path of the tornado was from Eighteenth and Maple streets northeasterly across the city, past Seventeenth street and Broadway, Sixteenth and Chestnut, Twelfth and Jefferson, and thence to the Union Depot, at the foot of Seventh street. The worst ruin was wrought among the large and substantial structures on Market and Main streets, and it seems as if the demon of the storm did its worst when just about to leave.

The whole thing was over in a minute. People living outside the track of the storm were unaware that anything unusual had happened. But where the tornado had swept there was utter destruction, ruins and death. Great buildings crumbled like toy houses. Churches, factories and warehouses went down like cardboard. People fled in terror from death in their ruined homes. Half a dozen fires broke out in as many different parts of the city.

The storm soon ceased. The moon came out, and people thronged into the streets to learn the extent of the disaster. The most terrible rumors spread apace, and, unfortunately, many of them were true, and the gray daylight in the morning revealed a scene of desolation that was sickening. Main street, from Seventh to Twelfth street, is one long ruin. So is Market street for the corresponding distance. Jefferson street, from Tenth to Thirteenth, Walnut street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth, and Chestnut street, from Thirteenth to Seventeenth. Broadway, in the neighborhood of Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, is filled with debris.

As soon as the people had in some measure recovered from the shock produced by the convulsion and its attending horror, they went to work heroically to rescue the victims. In every piled-up heap of debris a human being might be heard moaning for aid, and the search was prosecuted with vigor, though under great disadvantages. The lamps had all been extinguished, and that portion of the city was in darkness. The streets were filled with all kinds of impediments, a mass of wires, roofing, fences, loose boards, stones and innumerable other things. The police and fire departments were early on the scene. All night long the work was prosecuted and many bodies were recovered and many wounded cared for. Every house was thrown open and became a temporary hospital, and there was consequently no lack of accommodations.

The solemn faces and gloomy looks of the spectators showed how thoroughly they were affected by the terrible catastrophe. As each body was removed cries from brother, sister or other relatives added to the horror of the occasion. The managers of the Louisville Hotel furnished stretchers and beds, and as fast as the bodies were taken out they were carried into the hotel. Doctors were sent for, and every attention given to the wounded and dying.

The greatest fatality was at Falls City Hall, on the south side of Market street, near Twelfth. The hall was full of people. Two meetings and a dance were in progress. The building was blown down all in a heap, and about 250 people were killed and wounded. The musicians were playing, and twenty-five or thirty couples were on the floor when the storm came. On the third floor were two large halls. The front was used by the Jewel Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the back by Humboldt Lodge, a German order of Odd Fellows. The top floor was used by the Falls City Masons.

Besides the dance which was going on the Jewel Lodge and Humboldt Lodge were both in session. The people in the lodges were ranged around the walls of the room in a single rank. There were fully 100 Knights and Ladies of Honor present. In the Jewel Lodge two-thirds of them were women and girls. It was the regular fortnightly meeting of the order. Several men were to be initiated. There were fully 300 people in the building. Twenty members of the Humboldt Lodge were present.

The wind struck the building from behind. It seemed to lift it up almost bodily and lay it down in a heap. The crash was terrific, and the rear and front walls were blown completely down. Houses on both sides were left standing. As it now appears, the hall is a big mass of bricks, timbers, and plastering. The top of the building was so heavy that when it fell it crushed out all space of rooms, and made the wreck that it left almost as solid as the ground. Not a soul escaped from the building till after it had fallen. William Jenkins was one of the first to get out of the debris. His back was badly hurt. He was not too badly hurt to talk, and told a thrilling story.

"I was just initiated into the Knights of Honor. The meeting had been called to order, the minutes read, and some little preliminary business had been transacted. There were about a hundred of the members present, more than half of them ladies. We were just getting ready to initiate some new members. I heard a terrific blowing and howling of the wind. It rocked the building slightly. I became frightened and told the people around me that we had better get out, but they were all smiling and appeared not to be frightened. I thought at one time that I would get up and go out myself. I thought, though, it would look cowardly, so I stayed with the rest. Suddenly the storm seemed to grow stronger and the wind yelled like a great human voice. The window in the rear was blown out and the flying splinters of glass were scattered all over the floor. It had hardly fallen when the plastering of the rear wall began to crumble and crack and topple off in great patches. The creaking in the house alarmed the assemblage, and all started for the door. There was such a rush that the doorway was blocked, and few got out. These few never reached the street. There was darkness then. All the lights went out, and I felt the floor sinking under me. It sank slowly, and it was several seconds before it struck with a jar, and joists, beams, plastering, and everything came falling down upon us all. It was a terrible moment when the floor was going down. The women screamed wildly. One woman I never knew caught my wrist and I caught a woman's arm, and we three went down together. I happened to light on my feet. I was hedged in by the falling timbers but my hands were free. I felt a lot of people in all sorts of contorted positions all about me. There was a little open space beyond; I could feel into it with my hand. In fifteen minutes I was rescued. I happened to be near the surface."

In the light of the bonfire the crowd fell to work on the building. The smothered cries of the wounded could be heard from beneath the ruins. A great many of them were near the surface and were quickly exhumed. Fifteen dead bodies were recovered in the first half hour and a number of wounded rescued. The surrounding stores were turned into morgues and hospitals. A number of wounded were taken into Schreutze's drug store, where they were ministered to.

At 12 o'clock the opening up of a portion of the debris of the Falls City Hall caused a draught to penetrate the ruins, whereupon the smouldering fire broke out with tremendous fierceness. It spread rapidly, and forced the workers to desert the pile. As soon as the fire gained headway the groans of the imprisoned people became shrieks, and so great was the horror of the moment that the watchers grew frantic and ran about like wild men. The terrible sufferings which they were unable to alleviate drove them to despair. Several lines of hose were soon throwing water on the flames, but it was more than an hour before work could be proceeded with, and then it was carried on with much more difficulty than before, on account of the heat.

The coming of the night did not prevent the bands of brave rescuers from continuing their work, but they seemed to work more silently though no less arduously and to take on the gruesome appearance of ghouls. As each remnant of the piles of wreckage was lifted, it was with the anticipation of uncovering to view the lifeless form of some human victim of that awful storm. In the presence of such awful disaster even a whisper sounds so loud that the utterer hesitates, half expecting to see the dead aroused from his eternal sleep.

As the night wore on, the work became more awful. Then the advantage of light and its fear-dispelling quantities were denied the workers, for all the electric wires were torn down by the storm and left the city to be enshrouded in the deepest gloom. Still the untiring and strong-hearted workers continued to dig in the storm-made graves of the dead.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods lay upon the business streets at the mercy of thieves. It seemed almost impossible to find storehouses for this vast amount of merchandise. At many places towering walls of brick were oscillating in the air ready to descend at any moment. These points of danger were guarded by the police and a military company called the Louisville Legion, who drove the surging crowds back at the point of the bayonet. At the entrance of the various "dead rooms" stood a breathless mob clamoring for admittance, but it was invariably refused unless it be to identify some relative or friend.

A well-attended meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade was held at noon with the intention of discussing some measure for the relief of the sufferers, President William Cornwall, Jr., presiding. A Relief Committee of fifty members were selected by the President and consented to serve. It was decided that four members should be assigned to each block, and that all parts of the wrecked district be visited. An estimate of the damage was ordered to be made and help extended to the poor people in a destitute condition. It was requested that those having teams should close their business and use every effort to assist those needing help. An executive committee of seven was selected to secure homes for those who are homeless. Within a few minutes after the passage of those resolutions $15,000 had been subscribed.

The damage to property in Louisville will amount to $2,500,000.

Metropolis, Ill.

The cyclone cut a keen swath about a quarter of a mile wide clear across the town of Metropolis, Ill., wrecking property of all descriptions and burying men, women and children in the debris of falling buildings. Number of victims could not be ascertained with anything like accuracy, but it was reported that several hundred people were killed or wounded and between 200 and 300 houses were swept from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The storm was past in a moment, and then came a blinding rain which greatly retarded the work of rescue.

People outside the path of the storm were quickly on the street, and as fast as possible the victims were taken from the ruins.

The rain soon ceased, and the full horror of the situation became apparent. On every side could be heard the groans of the dying, and all around lay the mangled bodies of the dead. Scores of bodies were removed from the ruins, and the wounded men were taken to the homes of those who had escaped the calamity and given every possible attention, but many doubtless died through lack of proper medical attendance.

In the business district the havoc was terrible. Stores that had been considered substantial were demolished in an instant. The cyclone entered the town on the south and west, sweeping everything before it. Small barns and outbuildings were caught up by the whirlwind and carried with crushing force against larger structures. Trees were twisted off short and hurled long distances. Fences were leveled in the country for miles before the cyclone reached Metropolis and for miles beyond. Every church and other prominent building in the place is either destroyed or badly damaged, including two school houses, the court house and jail, and many smaller structures.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tornado visited Jeffersonville at half past eight o'clock. Its course was from east and went due west, ruining one-half of the buildings on its way. All the houses on Market street from Walnut to West Spring are total wrecks. From Walnut to the extreme western portion of the city on Front street, a distance of eighteen blocks, all the buildings are down, and the thoroughfare presents the appearance of having been run through a sausage machine.

Fortunately no one was killed, but many were more or less badly injured.

The rain at times was coming down in torrents, accompanied with hailstones the size of walnuts. A fierce wind followed, making a deafening uproar.

Women and children in night clothing were frantically rushing through the streets in the rain. The situation was terrible in the extreme.

When the cyclone struck the city it was very distinctly heard two miles in the country, where people wondered what it meant.

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

Description of a Bogus Ten Dollar Bill Just Put in Circulation.

Mr. John S. Bell, Chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, has issued the following notice: "A counterfeit $10 note has appeared in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. It is on the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, check letter C, series of 1882; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States; brown back and brown scalloped seal, vignettes coarse and scratchy; the back of the note is well executed, but the lathe work in the counters, on the face, is very poor; the State coat of arms, on the left end of back, is very indistinct and hardly discernible. There are no silk lines in the paper, but some of the counterfeits have ink lines printed in imitation of them. This counterfeit should not deceive careful handlers of money, but with the careless its fair appearance is likely to deceive."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has made $56,000,000 in twenty-six years from his rolling mills.

PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE believes that the American Indians originally came from Asia.

SENATOR HOAR has purchased the summit of Asnebumskit Mountain, in Paxton, Mass.

SENATOR WASHBURN, of Minnesota, is now the sole survivor of a famous family of seven brothers.

OF the eighty members of the United States Senate there are but three who are fond of horseback riding.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK, of St. Louis, now in his eighty-fourth year, takes a daily walk of nearly six miles.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, brother of Governor Jackson, of Maryland, owns a peach orchard containing 25,000 trees.

THE HON. S. J. RANDALL is now able to attend to his correspondence, and hopes soon to resume his duties in Congress.

B. P. SHILLABER (Mrs. Partington), is nearly eighty years old, but he still makes a living writing humorous articles for a syndicate.

FRANK B. TRACY, the son of the Secretary of the Navy, is an enthusiastic fine stock raiser, and has a farm in Tioga County, N. Y.

GEORGE W. PECK, author of "A Bad Boy's Diary," has been nominated for Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., by the Democratic City Convention.

GENERAL BOULANGER has offered to return to France if the Government will permit him to be tried by a court-martial or the Court of Appeals.

PRINCESS THERESA, daughter of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, is the author of a book of travels that has attracted great attention throughout Europe.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Minister to Germany, is said to be worth $8,000,000, the greater part of which is invested in railroad securities.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, of Boston, is just entering upon his ninety-third year. He is the sole survivor of the seventh generation of John Endicott's descendants.

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, will make the annual address before the South Carolina Press Association at Charleston on April 30.

A SON of Compte de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, known as "Young de Lesseps," although fifty-six years of age, is arranging to visit this country with his family.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG is a guest of James Gordon Bennett on his yacht, for a cruise which is expected to last two or three months and to extend as far east as Ceylon.

THE Earl of Rosebery, who is spoken of as a possible successor to Gladstone in the leadership of the English Liberals, is a suave-mannered, hard-working Scotchman.

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, who is to command the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, is prominent among the young officers in the navy because of his scientific knowledge.

THE students of Boston University were delightfully entertained the other day by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who appeared before them in the chapel and read several of his poems.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CARLTON FOWLER, the oldest pilot in New England, has celebrated his eighty-first birthday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Evans, of Everett, Mass.

A NEW factory will soon be built by Dr. Gatling, of machine-gun fame. His invention is now used by every Government of the world, and the doctor's purse is proportionately lengthened.

THE late General Schenck was popularly believed to have published a book on poker playing, but his explanation was that the book was published by a lady whose guest he was while Minister to London, and for whom he had written out the rules of the game at her request.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor organizations of Trenton, N. J., have established a public library and reading-room.

BARON DE SELLIERE, of Brussels, has purchased control of all the best root sugar factories in Quebec.

A WOMAN'S mass-meeting in support of the demand for women factory inspectors met in New York city.

THE Amalgamated Brass-Workers report that their trade is lively, and that their union is increasing steadily.

BY a newly invented machine, now in operation in the new mill at Manchester, N. H., one girl is able to sew on 3000 buttons in a day.

THE employes of the Laurel Ridge

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

ROBBING THE SOIL.

No question occupies the thought of old State and old World farmers so much as keeping up the fertility of the land. Great Britain has ransacked the globe for bones, guano and the like to plow under and grow crops on. The nations of continental Europe make a scientific study of manuring, and everything is saved and applied. Our country has had virgin soil prepared through cycles of years for producing. A century of cultivation has destroyed far more acres than are yet to be brought under the plow. The eastern farmers have robbed and moved west on their paralell. Many have reached the Pacific. The cotton and tobacco growers of the Gulf States have robbed and are moving into the Southwestern States that have rich soil in their native latitudes.

It comes to us from many sources that the lighter soil in the Mississippi valley are refusing to yield paying crops. There is no more soil to rob upon which farmers can move with breaking plows and seed wheat and corn, as they have for countries west. That industry is about over. The Dakotas are being fed now from the largest of the States farthest east. The dry latitudes are beautiful, but it does not rain enough south of central Kansas, nor west of the center of that State. The heavy yielding soil of the valley of the Pacific coast are refusing to keep up the average.

It is not at all probable that the era of "cheap grain" will be repeated. Population grows very fast. There can be no breaking of prairies and raising of cheap grains as the past decades have seen. Farmers must now sit down and arrange a system by which they will sustain themselves where they are. It will take time. The soil robber, with a mortgage in past years, sold out, went west, and began with new land again. He cannot do so much longer. Thousands of these farmers now have the problem brought home to them that agitates the older States and the old world. Their education to meet the emergency is defective. It is no presumtion to say that many will fail to bring back the fertility of their abused, robbed farms.

Correct farming that is self-sustaining, is a fine art. It comprehends a schooling in all the farm departments,—particularly in dairying, feeding, breeding, rearing, cropping, seeding, rotation and the like. It may hurt some people's pride, but the worst is, one half of our farmers are merely soil robbers. The question coming to all farmers now is: you must keep up your farm or starve, you must farm better or sink into the indigent class.

OUR OWN FIRST.

The protection that protects American industries from foreign competition; that insures steady work and fair wages to the laboring classes; that enables the tradesman to thrive and prosper, and that gives employment to capital and fair returns upon investment, may have many side issues to regret and amend, but, with all its faults, it is good enough for a country which cares more for its own necessities than for the convenience of other nations.

Everything is evidently not as smooth and rose-colored in Germany as the Emperor's rescripts would lead one to believe. If the reasons given by Prince Bismark for his resignation could be published they would probably throw considerable light upon his relations with their autocratic young Emperor, who desires to hold the reins of government in his own hands.

It is high time this Government began to draw the line in regard to foreign immigration. We have enough foreigners here now. If more are to be admitted, care should be taken to see to it that they belong to the best class, and to that class only.

The sudden solicitude of the Democratic politicians concerning the interests of the farmers is based upon the absurd idea that the latter have never read the story of the invitation which the spider gave to the fly in such cordial and coaxing terms.

The North State rises to remark that "It is not true that Speaker Reed refused to recognize a democrat from North Carolina or Virginia who asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the internal revenue laws." Of course not.

It is now stated that Mississippi's loss by her Democratic State Treasurer foots up $316,000. That misappropriated by the Democratic State of Maryland runs up to nearly the same amount. So they go.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of $11,500,000 in the pub. lic debt since the 1st of March.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THIS REVENUE DISTRICT.

On the confirmation of Hon. Elihu A. White as Collector, the office and district has been re-organized as follows:

W. H. Martin deputy collector in office at Raleigh; E. C. Potter, deputy collector in officer at Raleigh. Clerks, A. C. Lehman, Jeff N. Denton, David Hodgin, J. R. O'Neal, John W. Pope, C. L. Harris, Raleigh; W. L. Cherry, messenger, Raleigh; David White, stamp clerk, Reidsville; James Sloan, stamp deputy, Reidsville; C. G. Ross, stamp deputy, Durham.

W. G. Pool, deputy collector, Elizabeth City, First Division; Perquimans, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates, Chowan Camden, Dare and Hyde.

Wheeler Martin, deputy collector, Williamston. Second division: Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington and Tyrrell,

Wm. J. Pope, deputy collector, Kinston. Third division: Carteret, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Pamlico and Duplin.

E. W. Taylor, deputy collector, Wilmington. Fourth division: Brunswick, Columbus, Pender, New Hanover, Bladen and Onslow.

R. J. Lewis, deputy collector, Littleton. Fifth division: Halifax, Bertie, Northampton and Hertford.

The remaining 27 counties of Collector White's district is divided into 10 divisions.

TWO ANSWERS.

What can Congress do to aid farmers? This question is answered differently by the two parties. The Democrats say: "Remove the duties which keep out foreign goods consumed by the farmer and let him obtain them at the foreign price.' The Republicans say: "Continue the protective system so as to maintain existing industries, bring others into existence, build up and strengthen the home market so as to consume at home more farm products, and bring the consumer and producer together, and thus save the cost of transportation, and also increase the duties upon all the products of the farm that are imported into the United States to enable our farmers as far as possible to produce them at home." Reader, which strikes you as the wisest answer?

WHAT A CONTRAST.

The new extradition treaty with Great Britain is the second treaty negotiated by Mr. Blaine and ratified substantially without change by the Senate. Mr. Blaine's success in this respect is in marked contrast with the lamentable failure of his immediate predecessor. Mr. Bayard tried his hand at the Samoan difficulty, the Fisheries dispute and the Extradition treaty matter, and made a sorry mess of them all. His stupendous failure humiliated the whole country and disgusted even his own party.

The proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith so far seems to meet the general approbation of the Presbyterian church. The General Assembly meets in May, and the discussion on this point will be interesting.

For the first three months of the present year, our exports exceeded our imports by $25,000,000. A pretty good showing.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1890.

The President is to be entertained at dinner by the foreign members of the Three America's Congress on the 11th inst, and Secretary Proctor has ordered a grand review of troops, regular and militia, to take place on the same day in honor of the foreigners.

The Senate discovered early in the week that meeting at 11 o'clock did not expedite business any owing to the absence of members engaged in committee work, so a resolution has been adopted to return to the usual hour of meeting, 12 o'clock.

The new tariff bill is being considered by the full Ways and Means committee, and will probably get before the House sometime next week. The New England people are doing some pretty vigorous kicking because hides have been put on the duty list, and there is objection to the bill from sugar and tobacco men, but when the bill comes to be voted upon it is certain that not more than three and possibly only two republicans will vote against it. The bill is made for the entire country and necessarily bears down a little heavy on some people, but about as little as would any measure that could possibly be prepared. The howl raised by certain republican members just now is for the purpose of trying to get sections of the bill modified, but whether they succeed or fail these men have not the slightest idea of jumping out of the party traces.

U. S. Treasurer Huston is made of the right sort of metal. Before leaving for Indiana this week he stated that he was going home to take an active part in a local election, and that he would not return until it was over. No mugwumpery there.

The Postmaster General held a conference with the postmasters of a number of cities at the Postoffice department this week to discuss methods of improving the service. This is the second consultation of the kind that has been held.

A Thomas B. Reed republican association has been organized here in honor of the Speaker of the House.

Another Territory is half way in the Union, the House having passed the bill for the admission of Idaho.

The court of claims has decided that the United States is responsible for the money that Silcott ran away with. The Attorney General has given notice of an appeal.

Letter From Judge Pool—No. 3.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 3, '90.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The summer is ended and there has been no epidemic of yellow fever. The weather is favorable and if we can get through March there will be no danger. Spoardic cases, from two to five, occur every day; but they are confined to the filthy portions of the city and to the filthy people, who live in them. The best subjects for yellow fever are "beach-combers." These are sailors, who have either deserted their ships or who have spent all of their money for rum. They sleep upon the beach and live on garbage. They beg or steal or not, as occasion requires. They form the missing link between monkeys and men. As a rule, they have barely enough clothing to prevent indecent exposure. They have no shoes, or, at best, one shoe. Being sailors, they often come to our office on begging expeditions. A gift of one shoe is not an unusual request. These fellows are the nearest approach to the brute creation that I have ever seen in human shape.

The Brazillians are both polite and affectionate. When lady acquaintances meet they kiss each other, as they do with us. This custom always appeared to me to be both absurd and insipid—a waste of sweetness. It reminds me of the foolish fellow who had a jar half full of honey and who filled it with New Orleans molasses to make it sweet. When men meet they hug one another and pat each other's backs. This looks ridiculous to a stranger, but is the way they have of expressing sincere good will. When passing in the street the hat is always raised and it matters not how often you meet in a business way there is a cordial hand shaking, every time, even if it be ten times in a day.

Brazillians never stare. If you catch one's eye he immediately drops it. English and Americans look straight in the eyes without remorse and without flinching. These people regard this habit as vulgar and boorish. When foreigners come to our country and begin to learn our language they make absurd mistakes, then we laugh at them. Brazillians never do, until the back is turned. When a funeral procession passes everybody lifts his hat. This mute salutation to the departed is a touching and a beautiful custom. The street-cars, called "bonds" are always crowded. A man will walk all around a car to find a seat, sooner than disturb a sleeping colored woman or a mother with her child.

Funerals are conducted on rather strange principles. The business, (if I may call it so) is in the hands of one man or one company. Like everything else in Brazil, it is a monopoly. Ladies never attend funerals and relatives seldom. Friends follow the hearse in carriages. I have seen as many as forty-five in one procession. If the hearse and coffin be black the deceased was married. Four mules draw the hearse with black plumes upon their heads. Either white or yellow colors indicate unmarried adult corpses. Blue and red are the colors used for children. Priests are buried in black and crosses are placed upon the coffins. No one else is entitled to the distinction. A hearse passed my room yesterday morning. It was red and the four mules drawing it had red plumes on their heads. We knew that a little child had become an angel. A wife or a mother must not visit the grave of her lost love until the eighth day after burial. Then she may go and strew flowers over the grave.

Politically, everything is severe. The Provisional Government is in the hands of brave, determined and wise men. Everybody is looking forward to the election of members of the Constitutional Convention, Sept. 15th. A Republic based on the model of ours will be established. I look for a rapid development of the national interests of Brazil, within the next four years. I will write soon again. Yours truly,

C. C. POOL.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Republican Fairness in Contest Cases.

It is gratifying to the country and to the Republican party that the House Committee on Elections is doing its work so fairly and justly. No suspicion of partisan partiality can attach to the majority's decisions. The pernicious examples set by Mr. Crisp in the last Congress have been disregarded. He made it his function instead of acting as a fearless and even-handed judge, to keep all the Democrats in the seats they held, no matter how they got them, and to unseat as many Republicans as possible, no matter what might be the merits of their case. The action he and his associates took in the Smalls contest was a public scandal. It is equally discreditable that he now refuses to join the majority in their honest and righteous recommendations. In the seven contests already decided the majority have reported in favor of four Republicans and three Democrats. The minority have cheerfully agreed in the cases of the three Democrats, dissented in those of the four Republicans. Each case, however, has been decided honestly on its merits. Party spirit is no excuse for measures and methods which rob a man of his right to represent his electorate and the electorate of its right to chose whom it will as its authorized agent.—*Tribune*.

Agricultural Depression and its causes.

Commissioner Dodge.

There is almost universal complaint among farmers of all nations of the prevalence of low prices. The agricultural depression of Great Britain has probably been more severe than that of any other nation. A potent cause in this case is the competition from all parts of the world unrelieved by any taxation of imports. France and Germany are somewhat disturbed by similar complaints of unremunerative rural industry. Italy has also had occasion to make official investigation of the causes of agricultural depression. Other countries are vocal with similar cries of dissatisfaction with the proceeds of agricultural labor. So the trouble appears to be general in monarchies and republics, whether the monetary circulation is gold or silver or paper, and under the influence of various and diverse economic systems.

Not all countries are in the same depths of distress. In ours farmers and farm laborers are doubtless better fed and clothed, able to maintain a higher style of living, and enjoy more of the benefits of civilization and culture than those of any other country. It may be said with absolute truth that in thirty years the scale of living has advanced immensely in this country, not equally in all sections, but manifestly everywhere. There is a tendency to extravagance in town life that has been immitated in rural circles, and the natural ambition for progress and precedence, when generally aroused, will express itself in dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions and a determination to overpower all obstacles to advancement. This is a hopeful sign. It is an indication of conscious dignity. It is a prophecy of progress.

While, therefore, our own country feels the effect of agricultural depression less than almost any other in the world, the reduction in prices of most staples, and in domestic animals and their products, forces a disagreeable comparison with agricultural values at their highest, compels reduced expenditure to keep outgo subordinate to income, increases the number of unfortunates who cannot make "both ends meet," and reduces the profits of the enterprising and skillful who are still able to strike a ballance in their favor. Retrenchment is not an agreeable alternative and is therefore delayed until its compulsion is imperative and perhaps destructive. "The times" are universally regarded as "hard" in comparison with more prosperous eras of the past.

It matters not that the prices of implements, utensils, and fabrics, of goods desired by the farmer, have been reduced proportionately; his interest account, if he has one is unreduced, and his mortgage is a greater burden to lift. He sighs for the good old days of high prices, though they may have been war or famine prices, necessarily temporary, and though they may have been the source of extravagant views, unnecessary expenditure and the foundation of his present indebtedness. He naturally resents and deplores low valuation of farm products. What are the causes of low prices? They may be various, but the prime cause is the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand. Abundance leads inevitably to low prices; scarcity to high prices. With either there is fluctuation, a see-saw of prices which increases cost and reduces profit. Medium and uniform values are therefore best for the farmer.

There has been an increase of productions in this country even more rapid than the increment of population. America has long been the synonym of plethora. Her people probably consume more than those of any other nation, and have a larger surplus for foreign needs. Immigration has been heavy and unrestricted; railroad building has been stimulated until an empire of new and productive hands has been opened; and these lands have been given *ad libitum* to settlers of native or foreign birth. Speculation first, and profitable utilization afterwards have been the motive for settlement and development which have astonished the world and caused overproduction and low prices.

Honest Doctors.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over ALL other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn. writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

Dr. G. W. Earle, Pickens, S. C., writes: "I reccommended B. B. B. to a man who had suffered for years with a malignant ulcer on his leg, that seemed to resist all other treatment. After using four or five bottles the ulcer began to heal and his leg is now sound and well."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE NEWS.

The condition of ex-Governor Holden, who has been quite sick, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. President Harrison has recently visited Ashville and was very enthusiastic over the beauties of the city of the sky.

The North Carolina Medical Society will hold its thirty-seventh annual meeting in Oxford May 27th, 28th, and 29th of this year.

The penitentiary now contains 197 convicts. Of these 35 are in for life. There are 57 women among the number, 36 of whom are on the Roanoke farms.

The Durham Globe says Judge Armfield's judgments are always tempered with mercy. A crying baby disturbed the court this morning and the Judge ordered the sheriff to go out and buy it a stick of candy to hush it.

A gigantic hotel scheme is on foot at Ashville. A Philadelphia syndicate has decided to build a magnificent hotel there, to contain four hundred rooms, and to cost $400,000. It will be finished entirely in Western North Carolina woods, and will be completed by December.

The Baptists of the State, aggregating about 130,000, give annually $30.000 to benevolent purposes. Wake Forest, the Baptist college, had the largest representation at the Young Men's Christian Association Convention recently held at Goldsboro.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 a bottle by A. Wadsworth, Druggist.

Couldn't Remember it Himself.

From the Christian Advocate.

Some one asked an old lady about a sermon: "Could you remember it?" "Remember it! La, no. The minister couldn't remember it himself. He had to have it written down."

From Richmond, Va.—I sell a great deal of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find that it gives better satisfaction than any other Cough Syrup. I. WILSON MOSELEY, Druggist.

"Once upon a midnight dreary," when I tossed so sad and weary, upon my bed half mad with pain a friend bought me a bottle of Salvation Oil. It cured me. I needed this, and "nothing more."

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for taxes due on the same and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City on Monday the 5th of May 1890.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

J. C. Johnson 260 acres of land bounded by the lands of B. B. Johnson, Anthony Johnson and others. Tax $5.97; cost $2.50.

Estate of E. W. Wiggins, 42 acres, adjoining Little River, the land of R. F. Overman and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50.

John Shaw, 18 acres, adjoining the land of Elisha Lister, the Alexander farm and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Griffin Pritchard 80 acres of land bounded on the north by Main street, east by Perse street, south by Rum Quarter Road and west by Pritchard's new road. Tax $38.74; cost $2.50; corporation tax $8.55. Also the Tisdale lot adjoining Road and Church streets, the lot of J. M. Whedbee and others.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

Alfred Turner, 50 acres, laying on the Desert road adjoining the lands of Wm. Cooper and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50.

J. T. Nagbola, 106 acres, lying on Mt. Hermon road adjoining the lands of Jefferson Reid and others. Tax $12.08; cost $2.50.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Dudley Bean, 2540 acres, adjoining the lands of the John L. Roper Co., and others. Tax $51.16; cost $2.50.

Mar. 31, 189 . T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff.

ELSTNER'S COMMERCIAL RATING

Shipping Book.

This is a valuable Book for

Dealers and Shippers of Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, Hay, Grain, Flour, Groceries, &c., &c.

Address the undersigned, **within 30 days, at**

BALTIMORE, MD.,

GENERAL DELIVERY.

Joseph Elstner.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State or county, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, &c. Laxador Cures Bilious Affections &c. Laxador Price 25 Cts. Sold by druggists. Laxador

The Leading Perfume.

DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE

Fragrant! Lasting!

PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. *The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.*

Maltby & Oldfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.

Drain Tiles,

For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.

Cement Pipe,

For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,

Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.

—Telephone No. 206.—

Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.

Norfolk, - Va.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand.

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Oyster Shells.

PARTIES wanting Oyster Shells for fertilizing or filling up purposes, can now be supplied at my Wharf at 3 cents a bushel.

2 19 N. R. Zimmerman.

1890.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail post-paid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volume 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1850 to June 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

Ladies' Beautifully Embroidered

DRESS ROBES

ALL COLORS,

From $2.99 to $10.00 for Full Dress Lengths.

Greatest Bargains ever offered.

BEST QUALITY

SILK SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS, $18.50.

Send for descriptive price list.

A. H. AGNEW,

Alexandria, Va.

Fish Advertisements.

HINCHMAN SON & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealer.

FRESH FISH, GAME, TYE RAPIN, Etc.

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF.

PHILADELPHIA PA.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc:

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET, NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish.

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributers in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890

J. H. Harris

—WITH—

CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Special attention given to the sale of **North Carolina Shad** and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.

Stencils and stationary furnished upon application.

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE C. MILLER

S. B. MILLER & CO,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,

NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?

New York.

Shad a Specialty. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,

Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.

Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

H. Hilgartner Sons

Steam

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore St

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City.

L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N.C.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Salt Lake, etc., sent free to any address. Send for it. Address P. A. Cahill, 141 Grand St., New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself. It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other entertainment, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

It does not follow in old beaten paths,—which is an easy task,—but is perpetually discovering new and pleasant ones, and following them too.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands on the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read and talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

MELANINE TRADE MARK

INDELIBLE INK

THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."

MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.

NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,

127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS. FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES

40 Colors.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

ALSO

PEERLESS BRONZE POWDERS—6 Colors.
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—3 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS HARNESS AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS FOR DYES—5 Colors.

PERFUMES

—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—

LAND OF FLOWERS!

DOUSSAN'S

Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!

All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting colors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb. Lasting as the hills."

If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.

46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20.

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

ENGLISH ALL.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Canvassers' Outfit Free. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Silas Horton, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., who writes us that he can work on a farm or anything else and often make $20 a day. We believe him.

William Kloss, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have made $826 in 26 days, working in my spare time." Rev. C. M. Bridgeford, Mo., writes: "I have no office and do not see any one more than once every hour. I made $826 in 26 days." Another man writes: "I made $25 the first day I worked for you, and often make $20 a day." Many others report from their letters. Keep at it and you will make money. Many make $10 a day and upwards. Some make more. Some make less. Those who take hold of this business, and follow our plain directions, are sure to make money. Many make $100 a week and upwards. Some make more. Some make less. Those who take hold of this business, and follow our plain directions, are sure to make money. Many make $100 a week and upwards. Some make more. Some make less.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many. We will start you if you desire, and another gets ahead of you in your part of the country, if you take hold quick. Don't delay a minute. Address at once. Read-ing Stove Works, Reading, Pa. On account of a forced sale of our entire stock we will give away 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums absolutely free to the people for $2 each. Bound in Turkey Morocco, Silk Velvet, Finish Charmingly decorated inside. Just the album adapted to the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargain ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever you go, everybody wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Some are making $100 a day. Others say they can do as well or more. Full particulars and terms free. Send 10 cents to help us pay postage, and we will forward you a complete outfit, including Family Bibles, Books and Portfolios, and a copy of the paper you would like to go on to agent, when ordering. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

GOLD FREE. Solid Gold Watch FREE.

Warranted 20 years, as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always remain in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all expense, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $40 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 312, Portland, Maine.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, J. B. Brockett, Zephaniah Burgess, Will G. Underwood and Emanuel Davis. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Flo's G. Mann. Constable and Collector—A. West Attorney—E. F. Aydlett

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—Wm. C. Davis.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector Presbyterian—Not yet regularly supplied.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S Fowler, Treasurer,

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 44—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper, Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. E. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J.W. ALBERTSON. J.W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T.P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
Last Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of the new Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop't
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first-class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel,--
Hertford, - - - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

☞ Keep farm work up.

☞ Continue adding to the compost heap.

☞ Considerable corn has been planted,

☞ United States Court at Elizabeth City week after next

☞ The letter from Judge Pool, in another column, will be read with interest.

☞ Gates county Court at Gatesville this week, and Hertford county at Winton next.

☞ The storms and blows of last week were unfavorable for the fishermen.

☞ A number of cases of bilious dysentery are reported in the neighborhood of Coinjock.

☞ Mr. Miles Russell and Miss Ella Jennings, both of Providence, were married on the 31 inst.

☞ The regular meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was held on Friday The attendance was quite small.

☞ Supervisor Cobb has subdivided the twenty-one counties of his district into 160 Enumerater divisions.

☞ The little village of Chapanoke is improving. New building and other evidences of progress are manifest.

☞ The Elizabeth City Fair will be held on the 21, 22 and 23 of October. The Edenton Fair on the week following.

☞ The steamer Eaglet, Capt. Peter Davis, of the E. C. Dispatch Line, goes to Wilmington for repairs. The steamer Vesper, Capt. E. Steen, will take her place.

☞ The aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Solicitor—and nearly every county has one—are now as busy wire-pulling as they are *solicito*-us for the office!

☞ Capt, Samuel Waters, having offered sites for manufacturing establishments on his River front, is receiving letters of inquiry. The Captain is setting an example in the right direction. It is the way to induce capital to invest in the very enterprises we most need here.

☞ During the gale of last week the schooner "W. H. Keeny," bound from Baltimore with coal for Savannah, went ashore at Little Kennekeet and was totally wrecked. The captain and crew reached here on a fishing schooner on Friday and took the train for home.

☞ C. W. Grandy esq, counsel for the heirs at this place of the late Thomas Banks, returned from Montgomery, Ala., on Friday night. He reports that he has succeeded in having the estate, valued at $200,000, placed in the hands of the sheriff, under bond. The case will come up in Court on the 20th of May.

☞ At the Municipal election on Monday the following were elected Commissions: 1st Ward, L. P. Etheridge; 2d, J. B. Flora; 3d, E. F. Aydlett; 4th, Elisha Overton, and 5th, Dr. J. E. Wood. As the Republicans were distranchished by the Democratic gerrymander, they acted on the suggestion of the CAROLINIAN by making no general nominations The question now is who will be the next Mayor and Constable?

☞ Welcome Lee, a well known colored man of this place, and one enjoying the good opinion and confidence of all who knew him, was arrested by the Marshal on Thursday on the charge of presenting a false pension claim He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Culpepper and committed. He was placed under a $500 bond to appear at the Federal Court to be held here on the 21st inst.

☞ The Electric Light Company expect to be able to start again by the 15th They have taken special care to have their boilers and engine placed and fitted up in the very best manner and the entire machinery are all of the latest and most improved make. Everything will be first-class in all respects. Our best mechanics and machinists tell us that they never saw any machinery put up so solidly and carefully.

☞ The large new building for opening and canning oysters, on Zimmerman's wharf, is finished and the machinery was set in motion on Monday. Its capacity is 2,000 bushels a day. It gives employment to over 100 hands, earning from $1 to $1.50 per diem. As soon as the oyster season is over the parties will begin on clams and continue until the vegetable and fruit season arrives, when the full force will be put on the latter As this new industry is now paying over a hundred dollars every day to a class hitherto receiving very little, and as it will make a ready market for all the surplus vegetables and small fruit our truckers and farmers can raise, its importance and value to our community will be understood,

☞ Good food and care are better than "condition powders."

——WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

☞ The "fish row" of policy is not the shad roe of commerce.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisel's store.

☞ If you want the news—local and general—you have got to take the CAROLINIAN.

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

☞ It takes a hero to call a man a liar who tells him he possesses virtues which he is quite sure he does not.

——See Fowler & Co's, 50 cent Shirts for working men.

☞ A live business man from Cleveland, O., writes the CAROLINIAN that he expects to locate here in the near future.

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

☞ Too many of our farmers try to cover too much ground. They are like a hen trying to hatch fifty eggs when a dozen are as many as she can cover.

☞ It is reported that a number of colored families have left Plymouth and vicinity, giving as a reason that the Farmers' Alliance having fixed the price of labor at $6 a month, they could not work for that.

——A car load of Yellow Seed Oats just received at Robinson & Co's.

☞ The CAROLINIAN's Manteo correspondent states that some of the fishermen have done well while others have not. He reports that the officers of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the Eastern Carolina Dispatch Line have been there prospecting for a new wharf for a steamboat line to Elizabeth City.

—— Engle & Zoeller's Protographic Gallery is now open.

☞ To-day is ours, to-morrow we may never see. What our hands find to do let us do it *now*. He is no man at all who when a good suggestion comes to him doesn't instantly lay hold of it and get out of it all that is in it,

"——many a day is forever lost
By delaying its work till to-morrow;
The minutes of sloth have often cost
Long years of bootless sorrow."

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞ In a general reply to a letter from an old friend and patron, the editor of the CAROLINIAN would say that he has always sympathized with the down-trodden and the miserable. He believes in the capacity of all men for progress and improvement; that all men should have an opportunity to better their condition, and that the distinctive glory of the Christian religion is that it teaches the unity of the human race—that all men are brethren. More than this; he hates all forms of human servitude and he would raise up the lowly and give them an opportunity to assert their manhood.

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity: Quantity and Quality People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price,

LOCAL MENTION

Garden making is in active progress.—Shelling the streets is going on apace.—U. S. Marshal J. B. Hill made a flying official trip here on Thursday, arriving on one train and leaving on the next.—Miss Stever, of Philadelphia, is visiting the family of Mr. J. F. Engle on Riverside Avenue.—Mr. P. S. Shipp came up from Nag's Head on Friday and informs us that the new Hotel is finished, It contains 73 rooms all wainscoted and plastered. He is now at work on the pier and wharf.—It is thus a forlorn swain on the West end expresses it:

"She stole my heart, then kicked me,
The maiden once so artless,
And tho' she has her heart and mine,
Still I insist she's heartless."

—The residence of Dr. W. W. Griggs on Church street has been greatly improved by an enlargement and the addition of an ornamental green house.—Hon Charles A. Cook, U. S. District Attorney, was in town on Thursday and gave us a social call. He is a fine lawyer and an able man.—They do say that since the nominating Conventions the other night whenever a certain one of the would be Democratic leaders comes into perinelion a certain other one makes it his especial and particular business to hasten into aphelion. They who observe the transits of these two stars assert that whenever their perigrees reach approximation there are icicles dangling from the rim of the sun!—Mr. O. D. Newberry, one of Columbia's intelligent and prominent young men, called one day last week. We were glad to make his acquaintance. Mr. Lane Simons, Foreman of the CAROLINIAN office, spent several days last week visiting some of the Fisheries.—Mr. A. A. Sanders, of Hertford, called to see us on Friday. We always have a vacant chair for our friends.—Easter was one of the loveliest days of the season.—There were special Easter services in the Churches on Sunday and appropriate sermons delivered. The floral decorations at the Episcopal and Methodist were beautiful.—The question with our Amateurs seems to to: To play or not to play.—Mr. J. B. Flora was the only one of the old Board of Commissioners that was re-elected on Monday. He is a progressive business man and has been an active factor in making permanent improvements and erecting handsome buildings.—The lovely singing of Miss Hargood at the Episcopal Church at Easter morning service has been very generally and favorably commented on.—Clams from Beaufort harbor are now being brought here in considerable quantities.—The meetings of the Rifles and Band at the Armory are made very pleasant. Seats have been provided for lady visitors, and they are generally occupied.—A children's Festival was celebrated by the Sunday School of the Episcopal Church on Sunday evening. The ceremonies were quite interesting.—Mr. Enoch Nash, a young man residing in the First Ward, died on Sunday night after a long and painful illness. His age was 21 years.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard left last evening for Nag's Head to finish removing several houses he has contracted to do.—Now for dredging and draining the parts of the town needing it.—Our local poet says:

The seasons have grown so contrary
We can't understand them at all;
So often the weather doth vary
It drives our poor wits to the wall.

—A colored orator from Washington City delivered an address on Water street on Saturday evening to quite a crowd. His advice to his colored hearers was sensible and in accord with what the CAROLINIAN has always given, to cultivate habits of sobriety, industry and economy; to become self-reliant by getting education and becoming the owners of their homes.—A post-Easter greeting: Where did you get that hat?—

"Oh! she is a pretty picture,
Walking there along the street;
On her head an Easter bonnet,
Just so natty and so neat,
There's nothing better on the street."

The Carolinian Would Remark:

That the man who is afraid to attempt is already defeated.

That it cost less to grow strawberries in the field than on the nose, and the result is far more of profit.

The Carolinian Admires:

A man who has the courage of his convictions.

A man who does his best to act consistently with the prayers he makes

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT LOUISVILLE.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper this week presents six pages illustrative of the disaster at Louisville, Ky. The pictures are full of interest. Another striking feature of the paper is an editorial contribution from ex-Senator T. C. Platt on the recent Tammany exposures, and embodying a statement as to why he opposed the control of the World's Fair by politicians in that body. Another contribution on the Eastern question is from the pen of Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale University. There is the usual number of other fine illustrations.

A great many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, who decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrip enjoys is a standing guarantee of its merits. Price only 25 cents.

Laxador is the sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and all digestive disorders. Price 25 cents a package. For sale by all druggists.

Raleigh News & Observer says: The Commissioner of Agriculture has filed an answer in the fertilizer tax case which was argued before Judge McRae here last week. The answer is as follows: "If the tax is unconstitutional why should the company want to compel the Commissioner to accept that tax when offered under protest or otherwise." The counsel for the company was allowed to amend their complaint, and the Commissioner was given ten days in which to make answer,

A friend of public schools in Cabarrus county offers a $10 gold piece for the best speller in the school's in the county. There will be a weekly practice and representatives from the different districts will meet on the 12th of April in contest, which will be open to pupils of both sexes.

Some days ago a drummer tried to sell whet stones from a quarry in Ohio to a Raleigh hardware firm. The hardware man carried the drummer up to the State museum and showed him samples of whet stones from twenty-five counties in North Carolina—all better than his.

The worst toothache or neuralgia coming from the teeth may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth.

It is a sad reflection on human nature that almost any crooked transaction can be squared by a good round sum.—Baltimore American.

"No," said the bootle Alderman, "I shall not lend my vote to such a thieving scheme." And he didn't lend it he sold it.

"Sand will stink in it," is what the Salisbury Truth calls commercial fertilizers.

The canal work at Weldon is going on quite rapidly.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith, Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at A. Wadsworth's Drugstore.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

The peach crop in Piedmont North Carolina was killed by the late cold weather.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

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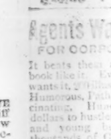
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TOWNS SWEPT AWAY.

Immense Damage Caused by the Rising of the Mississippi.

A Large Section of Adjacent Country Under Water.

A great rise in the Mississippi has been followed by the giving way of levees in many places, causing an immense amount of damage. Particulars of the disaster are given in dispatches from various places as follows

The town of Skipwith, in Issaquena County, eight miles north of Vicksburg, Miss., was swept out of sight by the waters from a big crevasse at the sout l end of Lake Washington. The crevasse widened to 600 feet, the upper end of which was about 300 yards below the central portion of the town, through which the wild waters were rushing at a velocity of from six to eight miles per hour, plowing out an immense cavity wherever an obstruction was presented. The centre of the break reached a great depth. The main current from the break coursed diagonally through the town, where everything seemed to give way before it. Fences and outhouses and many residences and business houses were undermined, and washed away to fields and swamps far to the rear of the town site. Only one residence remained. The water was from four to ten feet deep in the stores, and all except the stone buildings were gone. Efforts to rescue stocks of goods proved futile and dangerous, and in consequence were abandoned.

On some of the plantations along the course of the flood many negroes were not apprised of the disaster until they awakened the following morning to find their houses flooded and their fields standing a foot deep in water. The water from this break went in a northeasterly direction into the lower end of Lake Washington and Steele Bayou, which filled up at the rate of three inches per hour until it had begun to spread through the swamp.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached Captain Hyder, engineer in charge of the Government fleet at Greenville, he ordered the Government steamer Emma Elbridge to take a large quarter boat to Skipwith to aid its citizens. From Wilson's Point he ordered the little steamer Metare to take a barge and hold itself in readiness to serve the people of the distressed section. Skipwith had a population of 2000.

A New Orleans *Picayune's* Vicksburg special says: "The latest returns from the Mississippi levees report no change, except that the water is steadily advancing southward from Skipwith Crevasse, and the towns of Mayersville, Fitlers and Hayes are being surrounded, and must go under in a short time. The steamer Evergreen is in from a second trip to Steele Bayou, going as far as the drift would admit in exploring the adjacent plantations in skiffs. Her officers report that they found no suffering, that cattle and other stock had been removed, and the people were safe."

A Memphis despatch says: "Fresh reports of destruction by the flood in the Mississippi are constantly coming in. The loss of property will be enormous. In every direction, over miles and miles of territory, houses have been washed from their foundations, fences thrown down, barns and the contents destroyed. The condition of the people back of the river is worse than those on the banks, as they cannot be readily reached, and the worst will not be known till the flood subsides.

"At Laconia Circle the distress is the worst, 2000 people being still there with little means of subsistence. The Government boat Titan, despatched by order of Major Leach, of the United States Engineers, left this port for Laconia, having in tow a barge laden with provisions. In the meantime the citizens of Helena, Ark., chartered the steamer Combs and despatched her to the scene laden with flour, meal, and meat, and a large amount of money was placed in the hands of Captain E. D. Pillow.

"In the surrounding country the situation can hardly be imagined. The water is pouring through the crevasses with a current so strong that it sweeps away houses, fences and everything that comes in its way. The crevasses are constantly widening and the whole levee is crumbling away."

At one o'clock in the afternoon the protection levee in the rear of Greenville, Miss., which had so far kept the water about the city in check, gave way. A great volume of water rushed in on the lower part of the town, which is principally inhabited by colored people. A heavy storm was raging at the time.

The flood came with such speed that the people could hardly save their household goods before the water was from two to three feet deep in their houses. Although the people were prepared for the worst, as the small protection levee had never been considered secure, the excitement was great among all classes.

The people in the houses where the water came too high were promptly taken to higher ground. In some places they had to wade through the water in order to get to the rescuers.

The levee at Austin, Tenn., also gave way. The whole village was submerged and the crevasse was more than four hundred feet wide, with a torrent rushing through it, the roar of which could be heard for three miles.

Vessels dared not approach the sluiceway from the river for fear of being drawn into the current.

When the levee broke the inhabitants of the village, 500 in number, were sleeping. They fled from their homes terror stricken and ran to the high ground more than a mile away. They did not stop to gather up their clothing, but crazed with fear flew before the rushing flood. None were drowned, but many will suffer from exposure.

The steamer Rosa Lee left Memphis to relieve the refugees. All the houses in the village have been swept away and the stock drowned.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

A Constable Finds a Woman's Corpse in a Trunk.

Constable Bennett, of Augusta, Ga., armed with a warrant authorizing him to attach the trunk of a colored woman for debt who was about to leave the State, made a horrible discovery. While waiting at the depot for the arrival of the woman's trunk a baggage wagon deposited it on the platform. The officer seized it and opened it to investigate its contents. As he did so he was astounded to find the body of a woman packed closely in the box. It was that of the woman whom the warrant was issued against. She died the previous night and was being shipped off to relatives in a trunk, as she was so poor that her friends could not buy a coffin for her.

THE New South Wales (Australia) Minister for Mines declares that, excluding the quantity obtainable from the Clarence River District, the colony had over 80,000,000,000 tons of coal available.

THE MARKETS.

14 NEW YORK			
Beeves	4 00	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	5 00	@	6 50
Lambs	4 00	@	7 55
Hogs—Live	4 25	@	4 65
Dressed	4¾	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¾	@	88¾
Rye—State	57	@	58
Barley—Two-rowed State	45	@	47
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	33	@	39
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	33
Mixed Western	27	@	31½
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 00c
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	19
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	19
Factory	7	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¾
Skims—Light	2	@	9
Western	8	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	14¾	@	15
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 15	@	4 80
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 90	@	6 10
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 75	@	7 20
Hogs—Good to Choice York	4 40	@	4 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	88½	@	88¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	35½
Oats—No. 2, White	28¾	@	29
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	5 00	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	40	@	42½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	35
Rye—State	58	@	60
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@	5¾
Lambs	6¾	@	7
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 30	@	3 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, April	82¾	@	83
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, April	36	@	36¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	30½
Potatoes—Rose	65	@	75
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	25
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York Yacht Club received a letter form Lord Dunraven expressing his desire to sail the Valkyrie for the America's Cup.

RICHARD, HERMAN AND WILLIAM BAKEFELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were run over and killed at Red Rock, Penn., on the line of the Erie Railway.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES has been appointed Sheriff of New York city.

CHIEF OF POLICE AARON MCCORD, of Lebanon, Penn., has died from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by Andrew Shirk, a drunken butcher, whom McCord was attempting to arrest.

THE convicts set fire to the Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J., and struck for better food.

JOHN MCCARTHY and James Corbally were drowned at Norfolk, Conn., by falling through the ice on Tobeys Pond.

AFTER a lingering illness of two weeks, David Dows, the well-known grain merchant, died at his residence in New York city, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Dows is estimated to have left a fortune of $20,000,000.

HOP YAN LEE, thirty-three, a laundryman in Philadelphia, was taken to the pest house suffering with leprosy.

CATTLE were starving in Boon, Lincoln and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania. The roads were so bad that food could not be taken to them.

EX-SHERIFF FLACK, of New York, recently convicted of conspiring to procure a fraudulent divorce from his wife, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500; his son William got four months and a fine of $500, and Joseph Meeks, their counsel, got one month and a $250 fine. A reporter who was discovered hiding in the room in which the Flack jury were deliberating upon their verdict, was condemned to thirty days' imprisonment and the payment of a $250 fine.

THE First Baptist Church, of Boston, Mass., has celebrated its 225th anniversary.

AN ex-convict in Newark, N. J., stabbed two men, killing one and fatally wounding the other.

THROUGHOUT Northern New York and Vermont the snow was deeper than at any time during the winter. In some places it was eighteen inches in depth.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID WILBER, of New York, died at his home in Oneonta, N. Y.

STEPHEN BURROWS was killed and Peter Riley seriously injured at an explosion in the metalic cap works in Huntington Valley, Penn.

EX-JUDGE DOWNS EDMUNDS died at Cape May, N. J., aged seventy-seven. He was for many years a member of the New Jersey Senate.

South and West.

THE Farmers' Convention in South Carolina nominated B. R. Tilman for Governor.

THE Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill to compel all railroads in the State to make joint through rates with their connections.

THE house of John Meyer, a farmer near Villa Ridge, Ill., collapsed, the flood from the river having carried away the foundations. The whole family were drowned.

JOHN METTMAN has been arrested in Leavenworth, Kan., on suspicion of having killed his wife, whose dismembered and disemboweled body was found in the Missouri River.

JAMES P. DAVIS, alias William Shackleford, was hanged at Pittsborough, N. C., for the murder of John Horton near that place several months ago.

THE second trial of Father Boyle, the Catholic priest of Raleigh, N. C., was concluded and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE British sealing schooner Pathfinder was seized by the revenue cutter Corwin and towed to Portland, Ore., but by order of Secretary Windom she was released.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New York, visited Charleston, S. C., and was received by the Mayor and citizens.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Louisville the actual loss of life in that city and its vicinity will not exceed 100 persons. The total loss of life due to the tornado will probably be about 300 persons.

GRANT ADSIL, his wife, a two-year-old child, and a young daughter of Elmore Thomas attempted to cross Sugar Creek Ford four miles from Milford, Ill., and all but Mrs. Adsil were drowned.

STANLEY WILCOX, of Carroll, Ill., was fatally shot by his wife. Nothing is known of the cause of the crime.

MARYLAND'S special legislative committee reported to Governor Jackson that there is sufficient proof that Treasurer Archer is a defaulter. They decided to leave the case to the Governor for his action.

J. H. CADDALL, Pulaski County (Va.) Treasurer and President of the Pulaski National Bank, was murdered and robbed while on the road between Dublin and his home.

Washington.

THE foreign delegates to the Pan-American Conference issued invitations to a dinner to be given in honor of President Harrison.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House have practically decided to put works of art on the free list.

MRS. HARRISON and party have returned to Washington from their visit to Florida and the South.

FURTHER nominations by the President are: Andrew Hero, Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans; Safford R. Homer, Melter of the United States Mint at Denver, Col. Collector of Customs—Freeland H. Oaks, District of Saco, Me.; George M. Gleason, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.; William Davis, District of Natchez, Miss. Surveyors of Customs—Frank N. Tillinghast, Greenport, N. Y.; John F. Drave, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rezin A. Maynard, Grand Rapids, Mich.

VICE-ADMIRAL STEPHEN C. ROWAN, United States Navy (retired), died of Bright's disease at Washington, aged eighty-two years.

THE President has nominated Alton Angier of Georgia, Consul at Rheims; Frank D. Allen, United States Attorney, District of Massachusetts; Frank Buchanan, United States Marshal, Eastern District Missouri; Clarence D. Clark, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Wyoming.

THE Court of Claims has given judgment in favor of Representative Crain in his suit to compel the Government to reimburse him for money lost through the defalcation of Clerk Silcott.

APPLICATION has been made by the United States Government for the extradition of W P. Dickie, forger, in custody at Montreal, Canada.

THE proposition of the United States delegates respecting an international silver coin and the organization of a monetary convention was discussed by the Pan-American Conference.

THE Senate and House Committees on immigration in joint session agreed upon Ellis Island in New York Harbor as the new immigrant landing station, to take the place of Castle Garden.

SECRETARY NOBLE has issued an order that chiefs of bureaus and officers in the Interior Department must obtain leave on written application before absenting themselves from Washington.

Foreign.

SERIOUS disaffection is said to exist in the garrison of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND workmen of Barcelona, Spain, went on strike for higher wages and fewer hours of labor.

THE Industrial Exhibition at Yokohama, Japan, has been opened in person by the Mikado.

RENEWED fighting has occurred on the west coast of Africa between the French troops and the natives of Dahomey, in which three men were killed and twelve injured.

THE Berlin Labor Conference was formally closed.

TEN THOUSAND London shoemakers and 40,000 factory hands in Spain went on strike.

A FRENCH gunboat has been sunk at Rochefort, France, by collision with a man-of-war.

PRINCE BISMARCK left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe, his country seat. Enormous crowds filled the streets at his departure and cheered him.

THE steamship City of Paris arrived at Queenstown several days behind time. The breaking of a part of her starboard engine smashed a hole through her bottom and flooded both engine compartments.

PRINCE BISMARCK spent with his family, at Friedrichsruhe, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birthday; many presents and congraulatory telegrams were received.

GENERAL FRANK COXE, of Asheville, General P. M. B. Young and others have bought the great Okeefinokee Swamp in South Georgia, at 25½ cents an acre, and the estimate is that the tract contains 400,000 acres. The property is to be ditched and developed.

A PHILADELPHIA syndicate has purchased 1200 acres of land and three miles of waterfront immediately south of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., on the Portsmouth side of the river, for $200,000, on which to build a town.

GARFIELD'S MONUMENT.

A Magnificent Memorial Temple at Cleveland.

To be Dedicated Decoration Day With Imposing Ceremonies.

A special from Cleveland, Ohio, to the New York *Herald* states that the remains of the late President James A. Garfield are soon to be moved from the public vault in which they now repose to the crypt in the monument, which will be

CLEVELAND'S GARFIELD MONUMENT.

dedicated to his memory Decoration Day. It was at first announced that the remains would not be removed until the day of dedication, but the Garfield family have since concluded that the removal of the body is a purely personal affair, and do not desire any public demonstration. The remains will have to be lowered into the crypt before the statue of Garfield is placed in position in the centre of the memorial temple, directly beneath the dome of the monument. When the body was sent to Cleveland in 1881, shortly after death, it was placed in a massive and highly finished metal casket, where it has remained ever since, and the same casket will encase the body when it is transferred to the monument.

The exercises attending the dedication promise to be of the most impressive and imposing character. Invitations will be sent to President Harrison and his Cabinet, ex-President Cleveland, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and his staff, and they will in all probability be present. Personal invitations will also be sent to many of the nation's distinguished citizens, and a general invitation is extended to all the civic and military organizations in the country. The Executives and staffs of numerous States will be present. The committee has decided that personal invitations would entail too voluminous a correspondence, and thus concluded to make the invitation a general one to everybody, and to issue a special one to the heads of the national and State departments.

As the monument was built by popular subscription, consisting of nickels, dimes and dollars, the committee concedes every man's right to participate. The day will be the grandest Cleveland ever saw. Represented in the parade will be the Masonic bodies and the militia of every State, and from all quarters will be assembled the leading men of the day to pay tribute to a man who, though cradled in Ohio and reared almost within the precincts of the city, spread his influence over the entire country and finds his sepulchre the heart of the nation. Ex-President Hayes will make a brief introductory address, but the principal speaker will be ex-Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio.

Grandma Garfield's remains will also be transferred from the public vault to the monument at the same time, and will be placed beside those of her distinguished son.

The cost of the monument amounts to $160,000, of which sum $62,000 was subscribed in Cleveland, $10,000 from Ohio outside of Cleveland, and the remainder from the various States and Territories, with about $1500 from foreign countries. After work had progressed somewhat upon the monument it was decided to reduce the height seventy-five feet, to insure greater stability, and the result has been to give the monument a stunted and dwarfed appearance, which invariably gives offence at the first glance, but the eye is soon attracted by the many beauties of the exterior. All that is squatty about the design is purely external, for when one has climbed the many narrow, little winding stone staircases in the interior to the dome and looks out through the windows to the ground beneath he thinks the earth is several hundred feet away. One of the peculiar properties of the structure, and which will in time give it a double fame, is its power of sound transmission. When one man is speaking a dozen seem to talk. The tones of the voice seem to be divided into several different parts, and each division has a greater strength than the original voice itself. The harmonious complemental and blending tones are all preserved.

The monument stands upon a massive, square foundation of stone which is accessible by a stairway of twenty steps. The monument stands squarely in the centre of the foundation and leaves a margin of about ten feet for a walk around the structure. The monument proper is round in shape and is capped by a cone shaped dome. Upon the west side is a square, heavy portico, in which are embedded panels representative of scenes through which Garfield passed. The first panel, on the north side, shows a country school, with Garfield, then a youth, as teacher. The second panel, on the west side, is a war scene, and represents Garfield serving on General Rosecrans's staff, the third panel represents him as an orator, and in the fourth panel he is taking the oath of office as President. The fifth panel, on the south side, represents a bier.

The interior decorations are in marble and mosaic work. The Garfield statue will occupy the direct centre of the memorial temple, and all its surroundings will add to its beauty. It will rear an imposing monument in white amid all the colors of the rainbow. This statue is the second that has been cut of Garfield.

When the first one was almost finished a shadow of black was detected in it which so marred the snowy whiteness of the whole that a new block had to be selected. The new block was found to be without a flaw. The statue will stand upon a marble paved dais, and will measure about ten feet in height. Light will be thrown upon the statue in the temple from the great stained glass windows and four panel windows each being designs emblematic of the thirteen original States and Ohio. New York is represented by the Statue of Liberty, with a big steamship in the distance.

It required nearly 250,000 pieces of Venetian mosaic marble for the interior work on the dome. The memorial temple is circular in form, and is surrounded by eight massive pillars which support the dome.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

P. T. BARNUM, the veteran showman, has arrived at New York.

THE London County Council has abandoned its scheme of compelling actors to take out licenses.

RIDER HAGGARD, the English novelist, has been offered $1000 a week for a forty weeks' lecture tour in this country.

IT IS said that Tamagno, the great tenor, was a baggage porter before he discovered his remarkable vocal power.

LIONEL BROUGH is reported to be making a small fortune out of his performances in Africa at the diamond fields.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, who is in Nice, France, writes to friends in this country that he is greatly improved in health.

HENRY IRVING will give a series of Shakesperian recitals, with Ellen Terry, throughout the English provinces in June.

JOHN DREW, of Daly's New York company, is said to be the finest amateur swordsman in America at the present time.

GILBERT and Sullivan have already received as royalties for performances of "The Gondoliers," given in this country, upward of $9000.

THE Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, has threatened to cause the arrest of any performers who attempt to give Sunday entertainments in that city.

THAT peerless songster, Patti, made her appearance in New York the other night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her reception was cordial in the extreme.

AUGUSTUS HAYES, of New York, has lectured before the London Geographic Society on "The North American Transcontinental Pathways" and "The History of Railways."

ELSIE HALL, the little Australian girl who is delighting English audiences with her piano-playing, is only twelve years old. She is said to have a wonderful amount of strength in her wrists and fingers.

MISS LETITIA ALDRICH, the young society lady of Washington, who recently gave a matinee performance of "Maid Marion" in that city, is at present reading a number of plays with a view of starring next season.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

69TH DAY.—The Sherman Anti-Trust bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary ....Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill authorizing the purchase of 2500 tents by the Secretary of War, for the use of the people driven from their homes in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana by the floods, and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose. The bill was passed ...A debate was begun on the Dependent Pension bill.

70TH DAY.—The Senate spent four or five hours in secret session, trying unsuccessfully to dispose of two Florida nominations which have been pending for the last three or four months. ..Mr. Daniels introduced a bill providing for an annex to the World's Fair.... Mr. Morgan introduced an anti-trust bill.

71ST DAY.—Several bills for river and harbor improvements were passed, including one for the completion of the entrance to Galveston Harbor. The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was agreed to.

72D DAY.—The Senate met, as will be the rule until otherwise ordered, at 11 o'clock.... Mr. Reagan addressed the Senate on the bill for the issue of Treasury notes on the deposit of silver bullion... The Dependent Pension bill was passed—14 to 12.

73D DAY.—The nominations of Judge Swayne and United States Attorney Stripling, of the Northern District of Florida, were disposed of after an executive session of five and a half hours. They were confirmed.... Mr. Stewart introduced a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of adulterated beer, and Mr. Chandler a bill to make a public park on Bedlow's Island, N. Y.... The House bill authorizing the Mississippi River Commission to purchase or hire such boats as may be immediately necessary to rescue inhabitants of the overflowed districts and to use boats for that purpose was passed... Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill to prevent the summary cancelation of pension certificates and providing for a hearing in cases relating thereto; Senate bill giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General John C. Hartranft; Senate bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to cause to be made all the necessary field examinations, surveys and experiments with reference to irrigation by the overflow waters between 97 degrees west longitude and the foothills of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

74TH DAY.—A new Anti-Trust bill was introduced by Mr. Edmunds from the Senate Judiciary Committee....The Montana contest was taken up, Messrs. Hoar and Gray presenting the majority and minority reports respectively....John R. Mizell was confirmed as United States Marshal for Florida.

In the House.

78TH DAY.—After a long debate, the Wyoming Admission bill, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was passed by a majority of twelve votes—139 to 127.

79TH DAY.—The House Committee on Elections decided to recommend to the House the seating of McDuffie, the Republican contestant for the place now occupied by Turpin, of the IVth Alabama District, and Waddill, the Republican contestant for the seat now occuped by Wise, of the IIId Virginia District.

80TH DAY.—A number of public buildings appropriation bills were passed.... In Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill it was voted that no liquors should be sold at army canteens to enlisted men.

81ST DAY.—Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported his bill providing for a service pension and disability pensions, and for other services.... Mr. Henderson presented the conference report upon the Urgent Deficiency bill. The report was agreed to....In Committee of the Whole, the Naval Appropriation bill was reported, and the Army Appropriation bill was completed and reported.

82D DAY.—Mr. Walker introduced a bill to establish a national banking code....A bill was passed providing that affidavits and declarations in pension and bounty cases may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes....In Committee of the Whole the Fortification Appropriation bill was considered and passed without division. The amount appropriated is $4,521,678....The Naval Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Boutelle and placed upon the calendar....Mr. Sherman offered resolutions of regret on the death of David Wilbur, a Representative from New York, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned. A committee of seven members of the House was appointed to attend his funeral.

83D DAY.—The Idaho Admission bill was discussed....The Farquhar Shipping bill was introduced....The Hudson River Bridge bill was passed.

FIRE IN AN ORPHANAGE.

The Children Behaved Nobly and No One Was Injured.

Fire broke out early in the morning in the boiler-house and laundry of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Washington, D. C. The sick nurse, Mrs. Tyler, had got up and went to the bedside of a sick child. She smelled smoke, and hastening to the window discovered that the structure used as a boiler-house and laundry was on fire. Mrs. Tyler hastened to the room of Mrs. Wright, the matron, and the latter awakened her son, Dr. W. B. Wright, who is dentist for the institution. He ran to the fire alarm box and turned in an alarm.

By this time the flames had eaten their way through the ceiling into the laundry above, and the whole inside of the building was a mass of flames. The firemen soon got to work and the flames were quickly subdued. Mrs. Wright gave orders to the children to put on their shoes and go to the chapel. Many of the little ones had been aroused by the cry of fire, and they were up and at the windows to see the boiler-house and laundry go up in smoke. The children behaved nobly, and in a few minutes they were all in the chapel. There was no panic, and the affair passed off without a single accident.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HAWAIIANS, as well as Chinese, have been excluded from Samoa.

THE largest vessel ever built in France, La Touraine, has been launched.

THE Farmers' Alliance has established headquarters in Washington.

IN the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, there are now 2153 students.

THE Hebrew population of Palestine has increased 50,000 in the last five years.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has bought a tract of land comprising the Cedar Creek battle ground in Virginia.

THE trials of the new German rifles in competition with the 1871 patterns have showed the superiority of the new weapon.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to fine every citizen five dollars who fails to vote at an election.

THE American School at Athens has received the authorization of the Greek Government to conduct excavations at Platea.

MICHIGAN fruit growers say that the peach crop in that State is a dead failure. The cold weather in the spring killed the buds.

THE French Rothschilds have signed a contract for the conversion of $75,000,000 of the last convertible five per cent. Russian loan.

THE Governor of Charkoff, a Russian province, has ordered that no impecunious persons shall be allowed to emigrate to America.

IT is stated that the Japanese Government's indebtedness to foreign countries, which in 1879 amounted to $10,000,000, is now only $1,000,000.

SENATOR VOORHEES will be the leading counsel in the defence of Mr. Kincaid, the Washington correspondent who killed ex-Representative Taulbee.

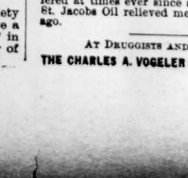
LEPROSY is dying out near Tracadie, New Brunswick, where the Canadian Government lazaretto is established. There were three deaths there last year.

THE difficulty between Turkey and Great Britain arising from the firing upon a British vessel by the garrison at Fort Fao has been satisfactorily arranged.

VENEZUELA has paid $20,000 for the sword presented in 1825 by Peru to Bolivar, the Liberator, and the relic will be placed in the National Museum at Caracas.

Two and five dollar bills are raised and circulated in Burlington, Iowa, by pasting over the figure of the genuine bill a higher figure cut from a cigar stamp.

THE OLD ENEMY.



It is a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is:

RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 18, 1888.

Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago. GEO. L. NIXON.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

LATER NEWS.

BY an explosion in a coal mine at Nanticoke, Penn., three men were killed and six hurt.

F. R. TOWNSEND & Co., dry goods commission merchants of New York city, have failed with liabilities estimated at $225,000.

AT Duryea, Penn., during a quarrel between John Pryor and John Butz, a shot was fired which struck Hugh Graham, killing him instantly.

JAMES MCGUIRE, a veteran State official of New Jersey, died in Trenton. He was the father of nineteen children, and was health officer of Trenton at the time of his death.

GEORGE W. PECK, the humorist, author of the "Bad Boy" articles, has been elected Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., on the Democratic ticket. The same party was successful in the Chicago municipal election.

WHILE six boys of B. H. Baskervill and K. P. Wommack, ranging in age from eleven to nineteen years, were playing in a sand cave near Vernon, Texas, the bank caved in on them and all were killed.

THE United States Express Company lost a package containing $10,000 while it was being conveyed from their Chicago office to the National Bank of Illinois, in the same city.

A WHITE man named Redd was flogged by citizens of Williston, S. C., for abusing his family and refusing to provide for them.

A MAN went into a saloon in Denver, Col., and shot himself dead. The body was afterward identified as that of Conut Schimmerman von Hartman, of Hamburg, Germany.

A BOILER exploded in the stave mill of J. K. Hussing, at Hustonville, Ind., killing the proprietor and one of his workmen. Nine others were wounded, three fatally.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON gave a dinner to Minister and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER held a long conference with postmasters from the largest cities in the country.

THE Senate Committee on Claims has made a favorable report on the bill to pay the assignees of John Roach $60,000 for labor and material furnished on the men-of-war Roanoke and Puritan.

ORDERS have been sent to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard to put the United States ship Enterprise out of commission as soon as possible. All her officers will be detached and her crew discharged.

A MAN who had been convicted of the murder of eight women has just been hanged in Szegedin, Hungary.

THE peasants are rising in Riazan, Russia, and blood has been shed. The agitation is spreading to Finland and Poland, and gendarmes and Cossacks have been sent to quell the disorder. The excitement is intense.

DURING the races at Fowey, England, the grand stand collapsed. More than 200 persons were thrown to the ground, and many were injured, some fatally.

THE Cosihuiriachic Reduction Works, about fifteen miles southwest of Chihuahua, Mexico, owned by a New York company, have been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000,000.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

The Victims of an Explosion at the Mouth of a Mine.

A terrible explosion has occurred at Coalburg, Ala., resulting in the death of several men.

The men were preparing to begin work in what is known as mine No. 4. Near the mine was a powder house in which was stored a large quantity of giant blasting powder. This was given to the men in cans as they passed in line. While this was being done a miner's lamp fell from his hat and caught on a keg of loose powder. Instantly there was an explosion which could be heard miles away.

The rocks above the mouth of the mine fell and closed the opening, imprisoning ten of the men.

When the rescuers reached the scene they found the body of the man who had dealt out the powder burned and charred beyond all resemblance to a human being. Another unfortunate was found a short distance away, in the same condition. A third was blown into the forks of a tree above where the powder house had stood.

About one o'clock an entrance was effected to the passage in which the men were imprisoned, and by three o'clock all of the miners had been taken out and the injured taken to the company's hospital. Results showed four of the men were dead, six were fatally hurt, while the other three escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows a decrease of the debt during March of $11,389,887, and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year of $53,488,949. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $1,023,157,572, and of this amount $802,122,532 is interest-bearing debt, made up in round numbers of $114,000,000 4½ per cents, $610,000,000 4 per cents, $14,000,000 Navy Pension Fund 3 per cents, and $64,500,000 Pacific Railroad bonds.

The net surplus in the Treasury is $32,615,832, or about $150,000 less than a month ago. On April 1, '89, the Treasury surplus aggregated $54,006,396. National Bank depositories now hold $31,992,314, against $33,178,304 a month ago; $37,990,111 on Februnry 1, and $40,939,352 on January 1, the beginning of the present calendar year.

The gold fund balance in the Treasury had decreased two and three-quarter millions during the previous month, and now aggregates $185,287,715; and the silver fund balance, exclusive of $6,000,000 trade-dollar bullion, had decreased nearly two and a half millions, and now aggregates $16,065,949.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling and create a good appetite. The peculiar medicinal merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is shown by the many remarkable cures it accomplishes where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier before the public. It cradicates scrofula and all humors, cures salt rheum, boils, pimples, etc. The severest cases of blood poisoning have yielded to its superior curative power.

"This is to certify that I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for some time past and have found it to be a good blood purifier. It has been of great benefit as recommended and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are in want of any medicine of the kind."—ROBERT A. SMITH, Justice of the Peace, Honesdale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Spring Medicine

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth a dollar a dose."—JOHN BINNS, 663 43d Street, Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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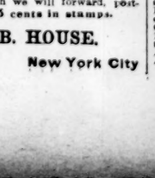
NYNU—14

Here It Is!



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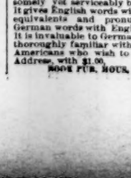
Money in Chickens



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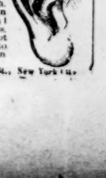

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Blood-Brotherhood.

Writing about the Bangala cannibals of the Upper Congo, Africa, Herbert Ward says in the *Ledger:*

Among my first experiences after taking command of the station was that of submitting myself to the ceremony of blood-brotherhood with Mata Bwiki; a form of cementing friendship and a guarantee of good faith, popular with all Upper Congo tribes.

In the presence of hundreds of the savages owning the sway of Mata Bwiki, we were seated upon the low wooden stools placed opposite each other. Silence being commanded by the beating of the big redwood drums, which gave forth a hollow sound that can be heard for miles, a charm-doctor appeared, arrayed in all his mystic apparel. An incision was made in both our right arms, in the outer muscular swelling just below the elbow, and as the blood flowed in a tiny stream, the charm-doctor sprinkled powdered chalk and potash on the wounds, delivering the while, in rapid tones, an appeal to us to maintain unbroken the sanctity of the contract; and then our arms being rubbed together, so that the flowing blood intermingled, we were declared to be brothers of one blood, whose interests henceforth should be united as our blood now was. The witnesses of this strange ceremony expressed their agreement with the utterances of the charm-doctor, and gave way to boisterous expressions of approval of what had been done already, ere setting to work to drink the huge earthenware jars of fermented juice of the sugar-cane, known as "masanga," which had previously been prepared to celebrate the event.

Six Cents Damages.

"Six cents damages" is one of the verdic